Report Form
263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	DALLAS	7/21/64	4/26 - 6/22/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS	jtc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R - Cuba

SYNOPSIS

REFERENCE: Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, 6/12/64, at New Orleans.
New York airtel to Bureau, 7/7/64.

STATUS: P

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT GONZALES, LOUISIANA

As set forth in re New York airtel will locate and interview JERRY HERALD, photographer, Paris-Match Magazine, inasmuch as he accompanied Miss JEAN CAMPBELL on her interview with Mrs. WHITWORTH in the latter's store in Irving, Texas, and he should be interviewed re Mrs. WHITWORTH's comments on the alleged OSWALD visit to her store.

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4591

REC-40

6 JUL 27 1964

ST-104

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555)(RM)

3 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)

2 - New Orleans (100-16601)

2 cc

66 AUG 12 1964

NO 100-16601-1031

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NO 100-16601

During New York Office interview with Miss CAMPBELL, she telephonically contacted Paris-Match Magazine, New York and was informed that JERRY HERALD's address is P. O. Box 81, Gonzales, Louisiana.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The period of this report is unusually long as it represents a compilation of all data previously submitted by the New Orleans Office in letterhead memorandum form but not included in prior reports submitted by the New Orleans Office.

The translation mentioned on page 18 was done by SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS.

FD-204 (Rev. 8-28-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS Office: NEW ORLEANS
Date: July 21, 1964

File Number: 100-16601 Bureau File: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: Comments of anti-Castro Cubans contained in newspaper article at Shreveport, La. include statement of opinion that inflammatory speeches against the United States and President KENNEDY helped incite OSWALD to assassinate the President. Cost of travel New Orleans - Houston and New Orleans - Laredo by Greyhound and Trailways bus lines set forth as $9.70 and $20.25, respectively. Miss KATY SUE MEREDITH identified as "Maid of Cotton" who allegedly visited New Orleans, 2/22/64. Mrs. JESSE JAMES GARNER, New Orleans, displayed color photos of luggage designated as Exhibit C254 and Exhibit A1, and she stated she has never observed similar luggage in possession of OSWALD while he resided 4905 Magazine St. Mr. and Mrs. ERIC ROGERS advised the photo designated as Exhibit A1 resembled the 2 bags that OSWALD was carrying as OSWALD was observed by them running to catch a bus at New Orleans. Other observations made by Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS set forth. No record located in New Orleans newspapers for period 4/24/63 to 9/30/63 relative to a visit to New Orleans by RICHARD NIXON during that period. Inquiry at U. S. Department of State, Passport Agency, New Orleans, revealed no records maintained by that Agency which would identify individuals who made application for passport from 6/17/63 to 7/1/63. Administrative method for handling of passport applications at New Orleans set forth. Copy of the original tape of the program "Conversation Carte Blanche" over Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, 8/21/63, obtained. Data re CARLOS BRINGUIER set forth.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NO 100-16601

DETAILS:

Comments of anti-Castro Cubans re Oswald

The "Shreveport Times," Shreveport, Louisiana, issue of April 26, 1964, reported a talk made by Dr. JORGE GARCIA-MONTEZ, former Prime Minister of Cuba, before approximately 200 delegates to the 84th Annual Louisiana Press Association Convention at the LeSands Western Hills Hotel, Bossier City, on April 25, 1964.

This article reports Dr. GARCIA-MONTEZ as stating that inflammatory speeches against the United States and President KENNEDY helped incite LEE OSWALD to assassinate the President. This article quoted GARCIA-MONTEZ as stating:

"Oswald was a devoted Fidelista as was proved by his activities in New Orleans before the assassination, and he must have known of Castro's speeches in which he said he feared rapproachment between Russia and the United States and called the President a 'ruffian' and leaders of the United States 'gangsters and pirates.' "

GARCIA-MONTEZ is further quoted as stating:

"I do not say that Castro induced Oswald to murder President Kennedy, what I do say is that the peculiar plant of Castro ideology was responsible for that murder of the President of the United States. If Castro would not have been helped by the United States Government to win power or if his regime would have been suppressed at the Bay of Pigs or before, the President of the United States would be alive today."

This article contained a photograph of Dr. GARCIA-MONTEZ and SERGIO ROJAS, former Cuban Ambassador to Great Britain, showing Dr. GARCIA-MONTEZ holding a picture reportedly taken at a Castro rally before the assassination of President KENNEDY, which picture bears the inscription "Here lies Kennedy. The Cuban revolution killed him."

SERGIO ROJAS was also reported to have made a talk to this convention, both GARCIA-MONTEZ and ROJAS expressed

dissatisfaction with the restrictions placed by the United States on efforts of Cuban refugees to take action against the Cuban Government.

Cost of Travel via Bus - New Orleans-Houston, New Orleans-Laredo

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/6/64

EMILE REIMHERR, Terminal Manager, Greyhound Bus Lines, 1710 Tulane Avenue, advised that the total cost of one way bus transportation via Greyhound Bus Lines on September 25, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas, was $9.70.

Mr. REIMHERR further advised that the total cost of one way bus transportation via his company on September 25, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Laredo, Texas, was $20.25.

On 4/30/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/bap Date dictated 5/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/6/64

MAJOR GREEN, Terminal Manager, Continental Trailways Bus Company, 1314 Tulane Avenue, advised that the total cost of one way bus transportation via his company on September 25, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas, was $9.70.

Mr. GREEN further advised that the total cost of one way bus transportation via his company on September 25, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Laredo, Texas, was $20.25.

5

On 4/30/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/bap Date dictated 5/4/64

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NO 100-16601

Data re "Maid of Cotton"

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/8/64

1

ARTHUR W. HYLAND, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, 231 Carondelet, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that a female who had officially been designated as the "Maid of Cotton" but also known as the "Cotton Queen" arrived in New Orleans during February, 1964, on a promotion tour sponsored by D. H. Holmes, a New Orleans Department Store. He informed that he did not know the date of her arrival in New Orleans but recalled that she arrived by airplane at New Orleans International Airport.

On 5/7/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/gml/jtc Date dictated 5/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-23-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/8/64

1

Mr. C. CONNELL, Control Agent, Eastern Airlines, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that Eastern Airlines Flight 202 originates in Miami, Florida, with stops in Tampa, Florida, and New Orleans, Louisiana. This flight terminates at Ft. Worth, Texas.

Mr. CONNELL stated that Flight 202 is scheduled to leave Miami, Florida at 7:00 AM and that a list of passengers aboard this flight for February 21, 1964, and their destination can be obtained from the Accounting Department, of Eastern Airlines at Miami, Florida.

On 5/7/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/gml/jtc Date dictated 5/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/8/64

1

Mrs. GLORIA FITZGERALD, Secretary to the Sales Promotion Manager, D. H. Holmes and Company, Ltd., 819 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that Miss KATY SUE MEREDITH had been officially designated as the "Maid of Cotton". She informed that Miss MEREDITH arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on Friday, February 21, 1964, to appear at a style show sponsored by D. H. Holmes Company, Ltd., which was held at the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, on February 22, 1964.

Mrs. FITZGERALD stated that Miss MEREDITH arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, aboard Eastern Airlines Flight 202 at 11:19 AM. Mrs. FITZGERALD said she did not know where Miss MEREDITH arrived from other than that Miss MEREDITH came from somewhere in the State of Florida.

On 5/7/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/gml/jtc Date dictated 5/8/64

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NO 100-16601

Re Exhibit C254 and Exhibit A1

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 8, 1964

1

Mrs. JESSE JAMES GARNER, 4911 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that Mr. and Mrs. ERIC ROGERS no longer reside at 4907 Magazine Street. She stated that Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS moved on or about March 18, 1964.

Color photographs of luggage designated as Exhibit C254 and Exhibit A1 were displayed to Mrs. GARNER. Upon viewing these photographs, Mrs. GARNER stated that she had never observed any similar luggage in the possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the time that OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

On 5/1/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/mrk/jtc Date dictated 5/7/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 8, 1964

1

Mr. ERIC ROGERS, 2439 Dante Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he had formerly resided at 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, until approximately the middle of March, 1964.

Color photographs of luggage designated as Exhibit C254 and Exhibit A1 were displayed to Mr. ROGERS. Upon examining these photographs, Mr. ROGERS informed that Exhibit C254 did not resemble in any manner either of the two pieces of luggage being carried by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the occasion he observed OSWALD running to catch a bus. Mr. ROGERS advised that the luggage depicted in Exhibit A1 resembled the two pieces of luggage being carried by OSWALD except as to color. Mr. ROGERS informed that the luggage being carried by OSWALD appeared to have a zipper across the top of each bag and to be black in color. He said he could not recall whether this luggage may have been made of cloth or some other type of material but did recall that each piece of luggage had two handles on the upper center portion. Mr. ROGERS stated he could recall no additional descriptive data regarding the luggage being carried by OSWALD.

On 5/6/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/mrk/jtc Date dictated 5/7/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 8, 1964

1

Mrs. ERIC ROGERS, 2439 Dante Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that she was standing on the porch of their former residence at 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD running to catch a bus and carrying two bags, as recalled by her husband. Upon examining the photograph of the luggage designated as Exhibit C254, Mrs. ROGERS advised that she had never observed a bag of this nature in OSWALD's possession. Upon examining the the photograph of Exhibit A1, Mrs. ROGERS advised that the luggage depicted in this photograph resembled the two bags being carried by OSWALD. Mrs. ROGERS recalled that each bag appeared to have a zipper across the top with two handles attached to the upper center portion. She informed that both bags appeared to be dark in color. Mrs. ROGERS informed she could furnish no additional descriptive data regarding the luggage being carried by OSWALD.

On 5/6/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/mrk/jtc Date dictated 5/7/64

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Re Alleged Visit of Richard Nixon to New Orleans

On May 25, 1964, issues of the New Orleans Times Picayune newspaper, a daily newspaper published at New Orleans, Louisiana, for the period April 24, 1963, to September 30, 1963, were reviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI.

The issues reviewed did not reveal that RICHARD NIXON had been in or was reported to have been in New Orleans, Louisiana, during this period.

These issues did not reveal the visit or proposed visit of some other political leader of the approximate stature of Mr. NIXON.

On May 26, 1964, the following individuals were contacted, and they advised that to their knowledge RICHARD NIXON had not been in New Orleans, Louisiana, during the year 1963:

JOHN CORPORAN, News Director,
WDSU-TV, 520 Royal Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana;

CARROLL TROSCLAIR, reporter,
United Press International,
520 Royal Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana;

WILLIAM REED, News Director,
WWL-TV, 1024 North Rampart Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Re Handling of Passport Applications, Passport Agency, U. S. Department of State, New Orleans, Louisiana

On May 26, 1964, Mr. GEORGE MADDOCKS, Acting Agent in Charge, Passport Agency, Department of State, 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that no records are maintained by his Agency at New Orleans, Louisiana, which would identify individuals who made applications for passports

at New Orleans, Louisiana, from June 17, 1963, through July 1, 1963.

Mr. MADDOCKS advised that daily teletypes are sent to the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., setting forth the names and birth dates of individuals who have made applications either on that date or the day before. Mr. MADDOCKS stated that his Agency at New Orleans, Louisiana, maintains copies of these daily teletypes for a period of three to six months, after which they are destroyed.

Mr. MADDOCKS advised that it is possible that his Agency in Washington, D. C., may keep copies of these daily teletypes. Therefore, it might be possible to ascertain the identities of persons who made applications at New Orleans, Louisiana during the pertinent period by reviewing his Agency's daily teletypes from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Washington, D. C. for the period of June 17, 1963, through July 1, 1963.

Mr. MADDOCKS stated that if the identities of these individuals can be ascertained from these daily teletypes, the desired information can be obtained from their applications, which are on file at Washington, D. C.

Mr. MADDOCKS advised that during the period of June 17, 1963, through July 1, 1963, a total of 280 applications for passports were made in person by individuals at New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. MADDOCKS further stated that during this same period, an additional 2091 applications for passports were received by his office through the mail.

On June 22, 1964, Mr. GEORGE MADDOCKS, Acting Agent in Charge, Passport Agency, Department of State, 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished the following information regarding the administrative handling of passport applications personally presented at his agency's New Orleans office.

Mr. MADDOCKS informed that when an individual presents an application for a passport, an employee at the counter first checks the application to be sure that it is properly filled out and signed. This employee also checks the applicant's evidence of citizenship and also insures that the money accompanying the application for the passport is correct.

When everything is in order this employee then stamps the date the application was personally presented on the

execution part of the passport application. This date then becomes the date of the formal application for the passport.

Mr. MADDOCKS informed that the application, together with the money, be it a check, money order or cash, is then sent to his agency's cashier who inserts a part of the application in a cash register, and, at the time the amount of money is "rung up" on the cash register, a date is also stamped by the cash register on the passport application. This date is known as the cashier's date stamp. Mr. MADDOCKS stated thereafter cards are made of the applicant's name and address for administrative handling and the applicant's name is included with other names in a TWX which is sent to the passport office in Washington, D. C.

Mr. MADDOCKS stated that generally the date shown by the cashier's date stamp and the date shown by the execution date stamp on the passport application would be the same except for the following reasons:

He informed that his agency's office closes at 5 p.m. each week day. However, at 4 p.m. each week day no additional applications and money are sent to the cashier. The cashier from 4 to 5 p.m. "balances out", that is, insures that the amount of money shown on the cashier's tab for that day balances with the amount of money on hand. Therefore, any applications personally brought to his agency's office between 4 and 5 p.m., would be stamped at the counter bearing that date in the execution part of the passport application. However, the application would not be sent to the cashier until the following day at which time the cashier's date stamp would be applied.

Re Copy of Original Tape of Radio Program "Conversation Carte Blanche", Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, August 21, 1963

On May 27, 1964, JOHN CORPORAN, News Director, Radio and Television Station WDSU, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, stated that his station maintains the original tape of the radio program entitled "Conversation Carte Blanche" which was broadcast over WDSU Radio on August 21, 1963. Mr.

CORPORAN stated that on the program of August 21, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a participant. Mr. CORPORAN advised that he would have CHARLES H. FLOTTE, an engineer with WDSU Radio, make a copy of the original tape and that this copy could subsequently be obtained from VERA GILBERT, Mr. CORPORAN's secretary.

On May 29, 1964, CHARLES H. FLOTTE, Engineer Radio and Television Station WDSU, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that on May 27, 1964, he had made a copy of the original tape of the program "Conversation Carte Blanche", which was broadcast over Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 21, 1963. Mr. FLOTTE advised that he had attached a tag to the spool containing the copy he had made in order to identify the contents of the tape. He advised that he had made the following notations on this tag, "Lee Oswald tape dub from Master Carte Blanche of 8/21/63". Mr. FLOTTE advised that he had initialled this tag and also made the notation "dubbed 5/27/64".

Mr. FLOTTE stated that after he had made this copy he gave it to VERA GILBERT on May 27, 1964. Mr. FLOTTE suggested that the copy be wrapped in aluminum foil to prevent possible erasure of its contents.

On May 29, 1964, Miss VERA GILBERT, Secretary to News Director, JOHN CORPORAN, Radio and Television Station WDSU, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished the copy from the original tape of the program "Conversation Carte Blanche" which program was broadcast over WDSU Radio, New Orleans, Louisiana on August 21, 1963. She stated this copy had been given to her by CHARLES H. FLOTTE, an engineer at the station, on May 27, 1964, and that she had kept this copy in her possession since that time.

Miss GILBERT stated that she had affixed her initials and the date "5/27/64" to the tag attached to the spool.

Upon receipt of the tape from Miss GILBERT, Special Agent STEPHEN M. CALLENDER of the FBI, initialed the tag and placed the date of "5/29/64" thereon.

NO 100-16601

Re Carlos Jose Bringuier

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on May 15, 1964, that CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIER, 510 Adele Street, Apartment F, New Orleans, Louisiana, had mentioned that prior to leaving on a trip on May 7, 1964, that he was writing a book, which he is in a hurry to conclude. NO T-1 added that BRINGUIER is a delegate to the Student Revolutionary Directorate.

NO T-1 advised that BRINGUIER did not outline the theme of the proposed book. However, based on comments made by BRINGUIER, it was NO T-1's conclusion that this book would be about LEE HARVEY OSWALD and an attempt by BRINGUIER to establish a relationship between OSWALD and FIDEL CASTRO of Cuba.

NO T-1 added that there will apparently be no actual facts on which to support this alleged relationship. NO T-1 stated that BRINGUIER will probably relate certain incidents that BRINGUIER will use to create a doubt that OSWALD acted alone in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

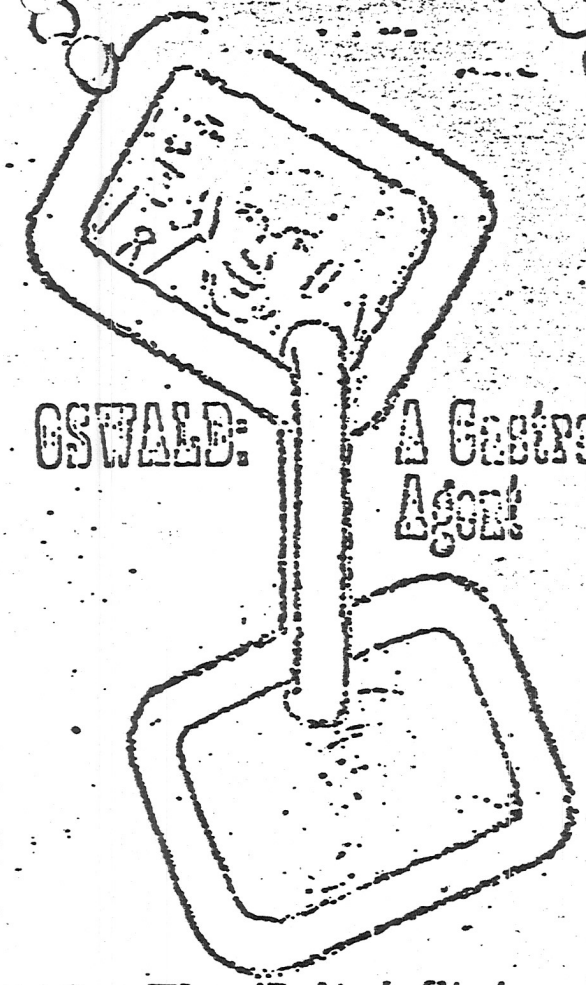
NO T-1 stated that the Student Revolutionary Directorate is an Anti-Castro organization headquartered at Miami, Florida.

NO T-1 made available on June 18, 1964, a newsletter by Dr. CARLOS BRINGUIER, Delegate in the New Orleans area of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE), which translated means the Student Revolutionary Directorate, dated June, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and written in Spanish. One paragraph of this newsletter in Spanish is translated below:

> "..... BELIEVE IT OR NOT: The Warren Commission was appointed to investigate the death of President Kennedy at the hands of the confessed Castro-Marxist Lee Harvey Oswald. Well, the Warren Commission employed as a consultant at a salary of $100.00 per day Mr. Norman Redlich. It so happens that this Mr. Redlich (according to information appearing in the 'Daily Oklahoman' of May 15, page 30) has been associated with various 'front' organizations of the U. S. Communist Party and has

"been an enthusiastic adherent to various Communist Party campaigns, among which, is the trip of the American 'students' to Red Cuba in violation of the regulations of the American Department of State. Let us await the report....."

Confidential source NO T-1 also made available a pamphlet entitled "OSWALD: A Castro Agent in the United States." by CARLOS BRINGUIER, DRE Delegation, P. O. Box 2606, N. O., La., a copy of which follows:



OSWALD: A Castro Agent In The United States

by

CARLOS BRINGUIER
DIRECTOR
DELEGATION
P.O. BOX 2603 N.O. LA

A CHRISTIAN CRUSADE PUBLICATION
TULSA 2, OKLAHOMA

First of all, I want to express my gratitude to Dr. Pilly James Hargis for his kind invitation to address you today. In the name of all the countries that suffer the great tragedy of being ruled by imperialistic communism, I want to express my gratitude to all those responsible for this event.

I would like to speak on a subject that has been in the headlines of the world's press since that black Friday, November 22, 1963. That day, sometime after noon, I was shocked to hear the news about President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Minutes later the radio reported that a young man had been arrested. I was having a late lunch at my home when I heard over the radio that this young man had been identified as Lee Harvey Oswald. That was a luncheon I never finished.

When I heard the name "Lee Harvey Oswald" I jumped out of my seat and ran to the telephone. I got in touch with the F.B.I., the United Press, the Associated Press and the local newspapers in New Orleans, telling them who Oswald was. I also got in touch with several other people who, like myself, had met Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans.

Before leaving my home that afternoon of November 22, I made a mental recollection of the situation.

I decided to give all the information I had to all of those who wanted it without accepting any recompense for it. Undoubtedly, the Cuban organizations in exile, in general, and in particular the Cuban Student Directorate, which I represent, need money to fight against Castro. But the money we could have received at that time was due to one of the greatest tragedies that the noble people who had so generously given us asylum ever experienced . . . the murder of their young President at the hands of an agent of Fidel Castro.

There may still be many Americans who in good faith doubt that Oswald was an agent of Castro and think that he was a lone individual who acted on his own. I would like my word to reach those who still doubt in good faith. Those who in bad faith go around spreading doubts, I am not interested in reaching. But, I wish that all of those who still doubt in good faith were here at this moment because there is one thing before which good faith must yield and admit the truth, and that is the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

On August 2, 1963, I received, in the [illegible] [illegible] in New Orleans, the visit of two friends of mine who informed me that there was a training camp [illegible] of New Orleans sponsored by another [illegible]. They also informed me of the [illegible] agent could be infiltrated in that training camp. According to them the agent was a former Cuban newspaper [illegible] called Fernando Fernandez Barrenas. I communicated this fear to the Cuban Student Directorate headquarters in Miami.

Three days later, that is, August 5, I was in my store talking with an American student about Cuba and Castro when a young man approached us and, after looking around several articles, became very interested in our conversation.

He told us his name was Lee H. Oswald and expressed his disgust with Castro and communism. I gave him some copies of the Cuban Report. During our conversation, he showed interest in knowing about our plans to fight Castro and especially on my duties as delegate of the Cuban Student Directorate in New Orleans. He told me that he had been in the Marine Corps and was willing to train Cubans to fight Castro. He also said that he was willing to go himself to fight Castro. Something at that moment made me extremely cautious. I remembered the training camp a few miles from New Orleans.

I turned Oswald's offer down saying that in my duties I was concerned only with the information field and not in armed activities. Oswald insisted and even tried to offer me money which I refused. When we continued our conversation he offered to bring me a book which would help to train Cubans. I want you to notice this special interest of Oswald in helping me to train Cubans at a time when there was a secret training camp just a few miles from New Orleans, and fear existed that there was a communist agent infiltrated in it.

The day after this interview that ended without any interest from my part since I did not trust Oswald, he brought the book he had offered. It was "A Guidebook for Marines" with the name L. H. Oswald printed in the top of the first page.

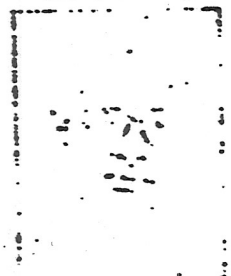
On August 9, around 2:00 p.m., a friend of mine, Celso Hernandez, told me that there was a man in Canal Street with a sign that read "Long Live Fidel" distributing some literature about Cuba. He did not know what the literature said because he did not speak or read English.

Along with another Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, we went to the place where this man had been seen. Unfortunately, we did not find him. So we decided to take the Canal street car along that avenue and search for him. We failed to find him and I decided to return to my store. But, five minutes later my Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, ran into the store to tell me that the man with the sign was in front of the seven hundred block of Canal Street.

When we got there I was shocked to discover that the young man with the sign that read "Long Live Fidel" was none other than Lee H. Oswald, the same man who had offered his services to train Cubans in the fight against Castro. As soon as he recognized me he was also shocked for a few seconds. Then he smiled and offered me his hand. I refused his handshake and called him a traitor and an agent of Castro. When he saw my attitude he ignored me and continued distributing his pro-Castro propaganda. They were leaflets of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter, and a booklet by Corliss Lamont entitled "The Crime against Cuba."

It was around 3:00 on a Friday and a big crowd gathered

The Testimony of Carlos Bringuier



Carlos Bringuier is the only man known to have debated the President's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. This now famous "radio debate" between the communist, Oswald, and the anti-communist, Bringuier, was broadcast on a New Orleans radio station last August 21 . . . three months before President Kennedy's assassination. Bringuier was the man who exposed Oswald after he made an unsuccessful attempt to infiltrate an underground anti-Castro movement which Bringuier headed in New Orleans. Here, Carlos Bringuier relates FACTS concerning Oswald and his activities, not generally known.

[illegible] I to see what was going on. When I saw that there were more than one hundred people around us, I stopped arresting Oswald and told the public there that Oswald had tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate, that he was a Castro agent and that he was trying to do to them exactly what they did to us in Cuba—kill them and send their men to the execution wall. These words impressed the public and immediately they started to shout at Oswald: "Communist," "Go to Cuba," "Kill him," "Traitor" and some other phrases I couldn't repeat here.

The scene was becoming more and more violent. One policeman came to me and asked me to keep walking and so he Oswald distribute his literature. He was an agent of the law asking us to put an end to the scene and in a few seconds I remembered my relatives murdered in the fight against communism in Cuba; I remembered the faces of my old friends who now are in the prisons of Fidel Castro, and I remembered the thousands of young Americans who had been dying in the fight against communism in Korea, Laos, Vietnam and Cuba. I thought that was neither just, human, nor patriotic, that at the same time that they are fighting far from their homes, we would have to admit here in the mainland that communist agents will try to crack the foundations of freedom and justice that had made this country the leader of the Free World. I didn't obey that order from the agent of the authority because I wanted to have my conscience clear and I liked to return later to my home and look directly at my son's eyes.

When my friend Carlos saw my decision, he took the literature that Oswald was distributing and broke it, and threw it in the air. At that moment one of the Americans who was watching the scene pushed Oswald by one arm. I tried to come near to Oswald to hit him, but when he saw what were my intentions, he put his arms down as an X and told me, "O.K., Carlos, if you want to hit me, hit me," and put his face in the right way to receive a hit. When I saw the cold blood that Oswald was showing I decided not to hit him because I understood he would like to appear as a victim. At that moment two patrol cars arrived and the policemen brought us to the First District of Police in New Orleans.

And, it is there in the First District where Oswald showed another time his extraordinary cold blood. He showed his credentials as New Orleans Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and at that moment I discovered something really interesting. The yellow literature that Oswald was distributing in Canal Street was signed by A. J. Hidell. Later, in November the police found that the rifle that killed President Kennedy was bought under the name of A. Hidell.

Before we left the First District we received a citation to appear at 12:00 on August 12 at the Second Municipal Court. During the trial, I showed the Judge the "Guidebook for Marines" that Oswald gave me, and explained that the one who created the incident was Oswald when he tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate. The Judge dismissed the charges against us and fined Oswald $10.00. That day, August 12, 1963, was the first time the television showed Oswald's face to the New Orleans citizens.

The next day I was contacted by newsman Bill Stuckey who was trying to find Oswald's address. I gave Stuckey the address but I asked him why he was looking for that. Bill told me he wanted to make an interview with Oswald. Another time I found myself confused. I asked Bill why he would give the chance to a communist to go on a radio program to tell all his lies when in the countries ruled by communism they don't permit the ones who love freedom and [illegible] to do the same. Bill offered me the chance to make a similar program interviewing me. Another time I turned back the offer but when I was sure that Stuckey would do something anyway, I told him to go ahead, a public debate. A few days later Stuckey advised me that the debate would be held at WDSU Radio on August 21.

August 16 Oswald made another public demonstration—this time in front of the International Trade Mart. He went in company of two other people. Another friend [illegible] of the leaflets, this time signed by A. J. Hidell, and Magazine Street.

I asked my friend to go to Oswald's house posing as a pro-Castro and try to get as much information as possible from him. That night my friend visited Oswald in his house and was talking to him for about one hour. I cannot reveal my friend's name because he has his family in Cuba. At the beginning Oswald was cautious but later he lost his usual reserve. He gave my friend an application to become a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. During the conversation Oswald's daughter came to the porch and Oswald spoke to her in Russian. When my friend asked about the language, Oswald told him that he was studying Russian at Tulane University. In this conversation Oswald tried to justify Fidel Castro's position and he said that if at any moment a fight would start between the United States and Cuba, he would help Cuba because Castro was right.

On August 21 we went to WDSU Radio to debate publicly Oswald and his Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Before the debate started I tried to be as friendly to Oswald as I could. I told him that if at any moment, if it was at school, he wanted to do something good for his country, for his family and for himself, he would come to me and I would help him. Oswald, extremely calm, assured me that he was convinced he was doing the best and that his side was the correct side.

During the debate, one of the members of the panel, Mr. Bertel, Executive Vice President of the Inter-American Council of the Americas, destroyed Oswald completely when Bertel showed Oswald's past and his attempt to renounce his American citizenship [illegible] crime. At the debate Oswald [illegible] his cold blood.

In one of my questions to him I asked Oswald if he agreed with Prime Minister Fidel Castro when in his last speech on July 26, 1963, Castro qualified President John F. Kennedy as a murderer and a thief. Oswald answered that he didn't agree with that particular statement, which means that he agreed with the qualification but not with the phraseology. After the debate I gave a press release explaining our conclusions about it and in it I asked the citizens of New Orleans to do some things that I believed fundamentals at that moment:

First: Help us destroy communism in Cuba.

Second: Write your Congressmen asking for a full investigation on Mr. Lee H. Oswald, a confessed "murderer."

Third: Be ready when the communists infiltrate in this country because Khrushchev said, "I will bury you."

Unfortunately, and to our loss of my knowledge, nobody published any press release or any suggestion. I wrote to the head quarters of the Cuban Student Directorate telling all that happened and advising them that Oswald would have to leave the city because he was completely destroyed in New Orleans.

In accordance with the communist tactics, "Oswald had been burned in New Orleans" but so he was a real fine agent inside the opposition they would send him to another city to sell his services.

[illegible] I [illegible] could [illegible] to

a lonely nut who, after spending [illegible] years in Russia would return disillusioned and have [illegible] leader of Fidel Castro; who would even try to get all the information possible about the Cubans in exile in New Orleans and would try to infiltrate one anti-Castro organization? Could he be qualified as a lonely nut? He could be a nut, but not a lonely one because he was a member of the international movement of nuts who are trying to destroy the western civilization.

There are some people who said that Oswald was not a communist because he had been disillusioned by Russia and that he did not defend Russia, but Castro. Very well. But, what is Castro? Castro is the beachhead of communism in the Western Hemisphere and while he is not the only one because there are now other beachheads, at least he is the most vigorous and the only one in way of consolidation. Oswald did not have to defend Russia. He only had to defend Castro until he became so strong that the United States would not have any other alternative than to co-exist with him.

There are some people who are asking . . . what were Oswald and Castro looking for with Kennedy's assassination? About this, there is one answer divided in two parts: (1) With relation to Cuba; (2) With relation to the internal front of the United States.

With Relation to Cuba. Kennedy could no longer admit Castro's presence in Cuba. There was coming the electoral campaign and everybody knew that Kennedy's opponents, not only outside but inside his Party, would start a tremendous campaign using Cuba as the center of it. Kennedy was conscious of what was coming and many people were expecting something to happen before the elections that would rehabilitate Kennedy's prestige and make him win the election. Among the Cubans in exile was running the rumor of a so-called "Operation Judas" which meant that Castro would be overthrown from inside with Moscow's compliance to put in power a neutralist government headed by less notorious members from the Cuban Communist Party. There are a lot of articles and speeches that were written and told before Kennedy's assassination telling about this "Operation Judas."

Informed by his spies inside the United States, Castro thought that it would be good to let Kennedy know that he was informed about the plans and that he would not accept his overthrow. Castro, just as are many of the communists, is a communist by convenience and he would not accept the solution of the "Operation Judas." In that situation, taken by irritation and desperation, he went to a reception at the Brazilian Embassy in Havana on September 7, 1963, and expressed it this way:

"We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind. U.S. leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plots to eliminate Cuban leaders they themselves will not be safe."

With that threat of death against the leaders of this country, Castro was stating that he would not admit his downfall. In the meantime, among the Cubans in exile and even more in some areas of Latin America, were commentaries about "Operation Judas."

The bitterest Castro attack yet on President Kennedy was made early Sunday morning in a rambling, informal post-midnight dissertation following a reception at the Brazilian Embassy.

"Kennedy is the Batista of his times . . . and the most opportunistic American President of all times," Castro said. Fulgencio Batista was the Cuban dictator ousted by Castro's revolution. The United States, Castro said, "is fighting a battle against us they cannot win . . . Kennedy is a cretin," Castro asserted, "not [illegible] of an oligarchic family that controls several imp[illegible] in the government. For instance, one brother is a Senator and another Attorney General . . . and there are so many Kennedy officials because there are so many brothers."

Castro also disclosed that Cuba had not yet made up its mind about signing the limited nuclear test ban treaty drawn up last month in Moscow. A recent dispatch from Moscow indicated the Russians themselves have been puzzled by Cuba's silence in connection with the treaty. There was some speculation that Castro was holding out for more Soviet economic aid and threatening to cast his lot with the Red Chinese. The Prime Minister did not explain which points in the treaty were being given most consideration. But, he said: "We are taking into account the current world situation, which of course, involves the Caribbean situation, which has been deterioration in the last few days due to piratical attacks by the United States against the Cuban people."

Following are some declarations made by President Kennedy before the Assembly of the Inter-American Press Association on Monday, November 18, 1963.

"It is important to restate what now divides Cuba from any country and from all the American countries: it is the fact that a small band of conspirators has stripped the Cuban people of their freedom and handed over the independence and sovereignty of the Cuban nation to forces beyond the hemisphere. They have made Cuba a victim of foreign imperialism, an instrument of the policy of others, a weapon in an effort dictated by external powers to subvert the other American Republics. *This, and this alone divides us. As long as this is true nothing is possible. Without it, everything is possible.*

"Once this barrier is removed, we will be ready and anxious to work with the Cuban people in pursuit of those progressive goals which, a few short years ago, stirred their hopes and the sympathy of many people throughout the entire hemisphere.

"No Cuban need feel trapped between dependence on the false promises of foreign communism and the hostility of the rest of the hemisphere. For once Cuban sovereignty has been restored, *we will extend the hand of friendship and assistance to a Cuba where political and economic institutions have been shaped by the will of the Cuban people.*"

Some months before, we could see the possibility of Castro's overthrow with the help of this country. Now, in view of the heat of the electoral campaign, Castro's position is stronger and in the human it's not possible to see the possibility of an immediate American action to provoke Castro's downfall. Undoubtedly, Lee Harvey Oswald gained a wonderful victory for Castro on that black afternoon in Dallas on Nov. 22. And what were Oswald and communism gaining in the internal front of the United States with the assassination in Dallas of John F. Kennedy?

Dallas had been characterized by her active anti-communism. There had been different incidents such as the one with Adlai Stevenson, which had attracted the national and international attention to that city. While the communists were spreading hate all over the world against our civilization, they were trying here inside this country to destroy those who hate the ones who originated the hate.

It is ridiculous to think about Oswald's lunacy because he took all the precautions that he needed to abandon the place of the assassination. But, thanks be to God, he failed—the escape failed and everything fell down. I would like to know what would happen in this country, in this same city, if the

[illegible] had not been discovered as soon as he was, still, as quickly as he was discovered, there was enough time for those of the left to attack with hysteria "the hate created by the rightists and the racists." Quickly for pro-anti-communist Americans and for to Cuban refugees, that attempt to move the people of this country as a situation of collective hysteria against the rightists, and that could originate a repetition of the tragic night of Saint Bartholomew, had to be stopped when it was found that the suspected assassin being questioned didn't show any connection with the rightists but with the communists and particularly with the Castroites.

Immediately a campaign started against the rightists and the Cuban refugees. It was impossible to permit them to arouse the American people. It made no difference that previously the rightists were blamed publicly — now the situation was different. The accused was a Castroite and now it was necessary to show to the world that this was a civilized nation — all of us had to be blamed for Kennedy's assassination — that it was necessary to stop the hate and we must love one another.

The day after Kennedy's assassination I received a threat of death because I "blamed an innocent and that one day I would have to pay for it." That night, November 23, 1963, Castro put his blame on me, qualifying me as a liar and he tried to deny facts as public as the debate held at WDSU Radio with Lee Harvey Oswald and that Oswald belonged to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Today I am telling you exactly what I told the press on November 23, 1963. If in Cuba there have been murdered 10,000 Cubans, if in my country there are more than 80,000 anti-communists suffering in prison, I cannot close my mouth cowardly fearing my personal security. And, for my fellow Cubans who were murdered, for the young American soldiers killed in the fight against communism and for the one billion human beings in slavery in Eastern Europe and Asia I have to tell the truth and nothing else but the truth until God our Lord calls us to His divine judgement.

As more Americans know by now, Lee Harvey Oswald was assassinated by Jack Rubenstein who uses the alias Jack Ruby. The organization which I represent, Cuban Student Directorate, has turned over proof to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Ruby visited Castro's Cuba in 1959 and again in late 1962 and early 1963. Ruby, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of Oswald, admitted traveling to Cuba in 1959. While in Cuba Ruby's contact in Havana was a Castro propagandist, Sebastian Prakin. Prakin operates a tourist store in Havana. However, as all know, no U.S. visitors have been allowed in Cuba since 1962. Therefore, the tourist stores in Cuba have become outlets for Castro propaganda. The American people need to know what Rubenstein was doing in Cuba at the end of 1962 and the beginning of 1963.

Ladies and gentlemen, the facts show that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Castro agent and that a Castro agent has assassinated the President of the United States of America. In your hands you have the opportunity to avoid the Castro-communist assassination of your way of life and your families, too. The enemy has proved to be not ninety miles away but right here inside the United States. The anti-communists and true American patriots must wake up and give their help actively to those who are working in this fight or your sons will be condemned to live in slavery under the tyranny more terrible than has been suffered ever by humanity: THE COMMUNIST SOCIALISM.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

July 21, 1964

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

Character Internal Security - Russia - Cuba

Reference Report of SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS, July 21, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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